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bear to Oriental monuments. It is largely given to an excellent, condensed description of the remains found in Yucatan, Central America and Peru. The author also devotes many pages to a discussion of the antiquity of the American remains and shows that the architecture and ceramics of Peru recall those of the Egyptians, while the old edifices of Central America, Yucatan and Mexico disclose surprising analogies to those of Chaldea, India and Indo-China. The author believes that new discoveries and the progress of ethnographical science will tend to confirm his views as to the Oriental origin of the peoples who built the remarkable structures whose ruins are found in the New World.

**Handbook for Field Geologists.** By **C. W. Hayes, Ph.D.** Second Edition. ix and 159 pp., 18 Illustrations, Appendix and Index. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1909. \$1.50.

This little book, which may conveniently be carried in the pocket, is based upon the "Handbook for Field Geologists," which was published in a small edition for the use of the geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey. It contains the instructions given to these workers. It is gratifying that so practical and valuable a book is now within reach of the members of the State Surveys, teachers, mining geologists and others. It is clearly and simply written, and no one could be better qualified to write it than Dr. Hayes, who is Chief Geologist of the National Government Survey. As a great deal is packed into small space, there is no room for discussion of various methods or dubious points, but one approved method is given for solving various geological questions. A very helpful and suggestive feature is a set of schedules of the observations which should be made in studying land forms, petrology, geological structure, glacial deposits, ores and various kinds of economic material. The book is not meant merely for geological specialists, but also for advanced students, civil and mining engineers and other. Even campers out will find matter in it that is applicable to their needs.

**D'une Rive à l'autre du Sahara.** Par **Le Lieut. Maurice Cortier.** ix and 416 pp., 3 Maps, and 118 Photographic Reproductions. Émile Larose, Paris, 1908. Fr. 12.

This is one of the fine works on the Sahara that are now being issued by French publishers. They are all a revelation of the practically unknown, for they record the work of the French expeditions which, in the past few years, have been traversing many parts of the great desert on their camels, trained to fleetness. This transformation in methods of Saharan travel has made it possible to bring the predatory tribes under subjection and to pursue scientific research in peace and safety, with the result that the Sahara is now the largest contributor in Africa of fresh geographical information.

Lieut. Cortier is among the most prominent of the recent French travellers in this desert. The expedition he describes, like most of the others, had for its primary purpose the extension of France's influence throughout its vast, new domain, but nearly all of these parties have been equipped for geographical work. Cortier was one of the leaders in the Mission Arnaud-Cortier which, in 1907, crossed West Africa from Algiers to Cotonou on the Gulf of Guinea, travelling through the desert by camel caravan. His book is entirely given to the desert journey, much of the southern part of which was through almost unknown country. His pen pictures of the regions and peoples along the route are very vivid and many of his descriptions have a novel interest because they relate to objects

or conditions of which very little has been known, as, for example, the country of the Tuareg Ifor'as, a people and a region which only recently have been brought clearly into view.

Part 1 is a detailed description of the journey and Part 2 contains its scientific results filling nearly half of the volume. These chiefly concern the country and people of the Adrar, the Ifor'as. Ten chapters are given to this newly revealed part of the world in its geographical and ethnological aspects. The country, situated to the northeast of the northern bend of the Niger, is in the desert, but it is not desert. It is of the nature of a fertile peninsula jutting out of the sand wastes and through it extends the largest caravan route crossing the Sahara, for here the traveller may rest and find water and grass for his animals. Through it will extend the Trans-Saharan telegraph line and also the railroad from Algeria, if this ambitious project is carried out. The people are Mohammedans, have a literature of their own, and are more advanced in their social organization, customs and industries than most of the denizens of the Sahara. The book is finely illustrated and will fill an important place in the literature of the Sahara.

**Zur Einführung in den erdkundlichen Unterricht an mittleren und höheren Schulen. Anregungen und Winke. Von Dr. Felix Lampe.** 225 pp., and Index. Verlag der Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, Halle a. d. S., 1908. M. 3.

One of the latest and best of the German Manuals for the use of teachers of Geography. The author discusses very fully the whole content of the subject, the preparation required by the teacher, methods of study and of class-room exercises, the uses of wall maps, atlases, illustrative material and other appliances, laboratory work, etc. American teachers who read German may derive many useful hints from this work. One idea, which is repeatedly suggested, is that the teacher, to be most effective, must be very full of his subject.

**Quer durch Island. Reiseschilderungen von Maurice von Komorowicz.** 139 pp., Photographs and Illustrations in Colours from Paintings by Cécile von Komorowicz and Kurt Albrecht. Schiller-Buchhandlung, Charlottenburg. M. 2.

A reprint, with additions, of articles appearing in *Globus*, Vol. 92. The author went to Iceland for geological investigations in the interior and the book is valuable for the glimpses it gives of the vast lava-covered areas which have been but meagerly described for the general reader, and for its descriptions of camp life in these forbidding lands. One of the most interesting chapters relates to the tragic fate of Dr. von Knebel and Mr. Rudloff, whom the author met a little before they were drowned, in July, 1907, in the crater lake Askja.

**The Argentine Revisited. 1881, 1906. By the late Rev. Donald M'Corquodale.** 110 pp., Illustrations. W. & R. Holmes, Glasgow, 1909. 2s. 6d.

The manuscript was prepared for the printer after the author's death. It abounds with keen observations chiefly on the agricultural conditions of the Buenos Aires and Entre Rios provinces and comparisons with similar conditions as he saw them 25 years earlier. He records remarkable progress and great increase in the value of agricultural and pastoral holdings, especially in the region near Bahia Blanca, whose development into a prosperous city and port is sketched. He emphasizes the advantages of emigration to thousands of his fellow-countrymen, whose qualities fit them to deal with pioneer conditions.